



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Lorenzo Marquez*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including 3 from tuberculosis.

Month of November, 1899. Total number of deaths, 45. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 44, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 54. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Month of February, 1900. Total number of deaths, 61, including 2 from tuberculosis.

ECUADOR—*Guayaquil*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 303. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Twelve days ended May 12, 1900. Total number of deaths, 196. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 293, including enteric fever, 5; measles, 2, and 1 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 29,633. Total number of deaths, 42, including 1 from scarlet fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 12, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 29.1, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 11.5.

London.—One thousand four hundred and forty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 56; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 29; whooping cough, 35; enteric fever, 3; smallpox, 1, and diarrhea and dysentery, 15. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.04 a thousand. In Greater London 1,929 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 7 from diphtheria, 15 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 7 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 12, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 4.0, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 58.4 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 179 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 12, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 17.07 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality

was recorded in Leith, viz, 9.9, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 21.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 546, including diphtheria, 6 ; measles, 16 ; scarlet fever, 7 ; and 22 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio*.—Three weeks ended May 12, 1900. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Two weeks ended April 21, 1900. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

PARAGUAY—*Asuncion*.—Two weeks ended February 28, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including plague, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Four weeks ended April 1, 1900. Total number of deaths, 87, including enteric fever, 3, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Two weeks ended April 15, 1900. Total number of deaths, 27. No deaths from contagious diseases.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended May 5, 1900. Estimated population, 4,270. Total number of deaths, 10. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended April 21, 1900, from 15 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 691,000, shows a total of 562 deaths, including diphtheria, 14 ; measles, 12 ; scarlet fever, 1 ; whooping cough, 4, and 102 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Two weeks ended May 5, 1900. Total number of deaths, 550, including diphtheria, 15 ; measles, 17 ; whooping cough, 5 ; smallpox, 1, and 92 from phthisis pulmonalis.